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1917





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Auxiliary Series

No. 26R

Official Handbook

National Squash Tennis Association

1917

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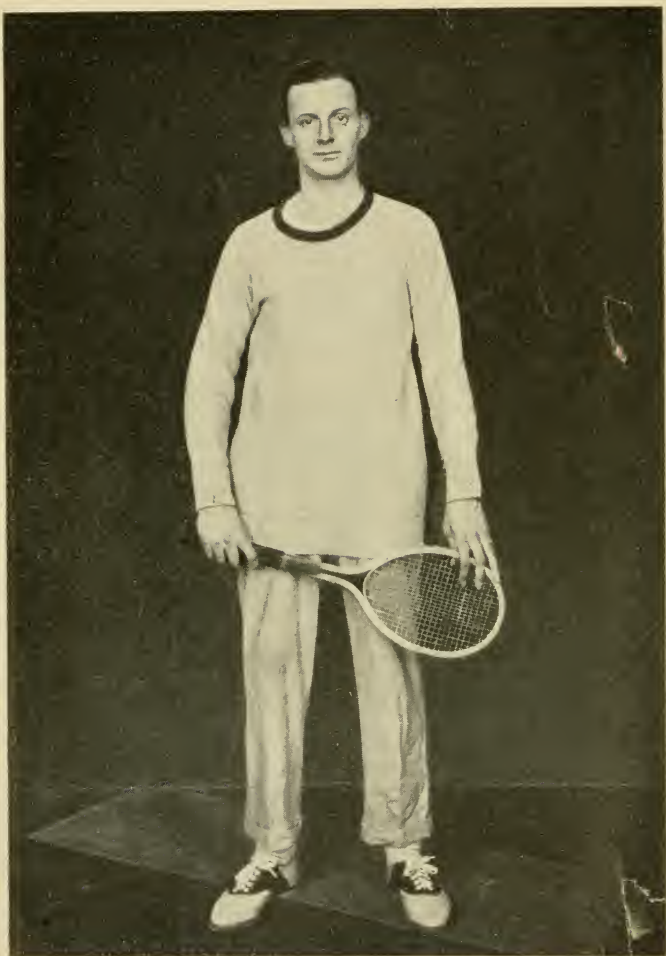
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No. 62R

OFFICIAL HANDBOOK

National Squash Tennis
Association

1917

PUBLISHED BY
AMERICAN SPORTS PUBLISHING COMPANY
21 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK

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1917

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no. 1

Officers, 1916-1917

President

A. W. RILEY

Vice-President

A. J. CORDIER

Treasurer

W. B. CHAMBERLIN

Secretary

M. L. CORNELL,

601 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York

Executive Committee

A. DANA.....Harvard Club
F. S. KEELER.....Columbia University Club
D. R. NOYES.....Squash and Yale Clubs
M. OLYPHANT.....Englewood Field Club
R. E. T. RIGGS.....Brooklyn Heights Casino

57
S. m. 22 / 11 / 17

Members of the National Squash Tennis Association

Harvard Club.....	27 West 44th St., New York
Princeton Club.....	121 East 21st St., New York
Columbia University Club...	18 Gramercy Park, New York
Brooklyn Heights Casino.	75 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bridgeport University Club.....	Bridgeport, Conn.
New Haven Lawn Tennis Association...	New Haven, Conn.
Hartford Golf Club.....	Hartford, Conn.
Pelham Country Club.....	Pelham Manor, N. Y.
Racquet Club.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Crescent Athletic Club.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tuxedo Club.....	Tuxedo Park, N. Y.
Montclair Athletic Club.....	Montclair, N. J.
Englewood Field Club.....	Englewood, N. J.
The Squash Club.....	30 East 42d St., New York
The Field Club of Greenwich.....	Greenwich, Conn.
The Short Hills Club.....	Short Hills, N. J.
Yale Club.....	Vanderbilt Ave., and 44th St., New York
New York Athletic Club.....	New York City

Constitution

ARTICLE I.

Name.

The name of this Association shall be NATIONAL SQUASH TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE II.

Object.

The object of this Association shall be to promote the game of Squash Tennis, to protect the mutual interests of the members of this Association, and to establish and enforce uniformity in the rules of the game by creating a representative authority in an Executive Committee, which shall be final authority in all matters of controversy.

ARTICLE III.

Membership.

All clubs shall be eligible to membership in the Association which, in the opinion of the Executive Committee, are entitled to representation.

At any meeting of the Association each club shall be entitled to one vote, although it may be represented by more than one delegate.

ARTICLE IV.

Proposals for Membership.

Proposals for membership in this Association shall be made in writing to the Secretary, signed by the President and Secretary of the club making the application. Upon the receipt of such application for membership the Secre-

tary of the Association shall submit the same to the Executive Committee for final action.

ARTICLE V.

Officers.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, Treasurer and an Executive Committee of five, to be elected by ballot at the annual meeting each year; the officers of this Association to be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee, in addition to the five elected by ballot.

ARTICLE VI.

Duties of Officers.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Executive Committee and at all meetings of the Association, to appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, and to see that the officers and committees perform their respective duties.

Section 2. The Vice-President shall, in the absence of the President, perform the duties of that office.

Section 3.—The Secretary shall keep records of all meetings, shall issue calls for such meetings, shall keep a roll of membership, take charge of all papers belonging to the Association, notify clubs of their election, and furnish all clubs elected to membership copies of the By-Laws of this Association, and perform such other duties as the Executive Committee may from time to time require.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to collect the dues and other revenue of the Association, pay all bills after they have been approved by the Executive Committee, or committee specially appointed, and submit a report of the financial condition of the Association at the annual meeting.

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Section 5. The Executive Committee shall be entrusted with the management of the Association, and it shall be their duty to carry out the purposes of the Association according to its Constitution and By-Laws.

ARTICLE VII.

Initiation Fees and Dues.

Each club shall pay to the Treasurer of the Association an Initiation Fee of \$25 and Annual Dues of \$10.

ARTICLE VIII.

Elections.

Election of officers and Executive Committee shall be by ballot at the annual meeting. The officers and Executive Committee so elected shall serve for one year or until their successors are chosen.

The President shall have power to fill vacancies prior to the annual meeting.

ARTICLE IX.

Meetings.

Section 1. The annual meeting shall be held on the first Saturday of March and due notice shall be given by the Secretary at least ten days prior to the meeting to all members of the Association.

Section 2. The Championship Tournament shall begin on the first Saturday of February. Entries shall close on the preceding Saturday.

ARTICLE X.

Order of Business.

The order of business at the annual meeting of the Association shall be:

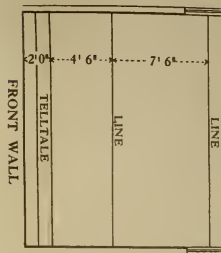
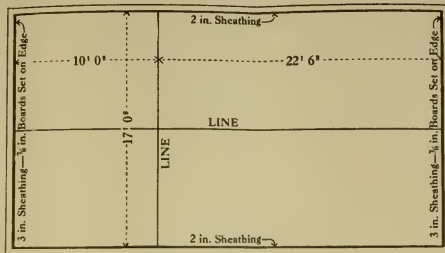
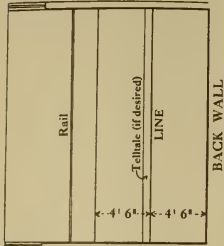
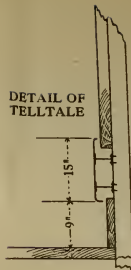
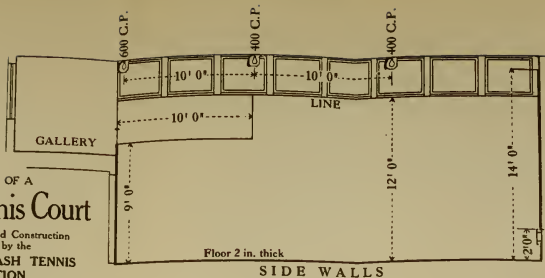
1. Roll Call.
2. Reading of Minutes.
3. Report of Secretary.

DIAGRAMS OF A Squash Tennis Court

Giving Dimensions and Construction as Approved by the

NATIONAL SQUASH TENNIS
ASSOCIATION

New York, June 1, 1911 (Revised 1916)



NOTE.—Door may be placed in any wall except front wall.

FLOOR PLAN

4. Report of Treasurer.
5. Report of Executive Committee.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business.
8. Elections.
9. Adjournment.

ARTICLE XI.

Amendments.

Any amendment to the Constitution may be made at the annual meeting by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present or represented by proxy when approved by the Executive Committee.

Any amendment not approved by Executive Committee may be made by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present or represented by proxy at two consecutive meetings.

Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the National Squash Tennis Association was held Saturday, March 4, 1916, at The Heights Casino, 75 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

The meeting was called to order at 3:30 P. M., with President Whitney in the chair.

The following were present: George Whitney, President, Harvard Club; W. B. Chamberlin, Treasurer, Princeton Club; R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino; A. J. Cordier, Yale Club; F. S. Keeler, Columbia University Club; J. F. Cavanagh, Crescent Athletic Club; E. W. Putnam, Pelham Country Club; M. L. Cornell, Secretary; A. W. Riley and J. A. Taylor.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary reported that the Amateur Championship of New Jersey for 1916 had been held under the auspices of the National Squash Tennis Association, the committee in charge having been appointed by the President.

W. B. Chamberlin, Treasurer, presented his report for the year, which was approved with thanks.

George Whitney, President, reported for the Executive Committee that the Association had held the following tournaments:

The Annual Fall Invitation Tournament, at the Columbia University Club, in November, 1915, with an entry of 39;

The Annual Handicap Tournament, at the Yale Club, in December, 1915, with an entry of 61;

The Amateur Championship, at the Harvard Club, in February, 1916, with an entry of 51.

These entries representing a total, in each case, considerably ahead of any previous year. An innovation, in the

form of a Class B Championship Tournament, was held in January, 1916, at the Heights Casino, with an entry of 42. The Metropolitan Class A and Class B team matches were successfully carried through, as in previous years, with an entry of four A teams and five B teams. The fifty leading players were again ranked in 1915. The committee had requested F. S. Keeler, architect, of the Columbia University Club, to redraw the specifications for standard courts, with particular attention to the lining and finish, the size to remain the same.

That E. W. Putnam of the Columbia University Club had been appointed a Committee of One to edit the 1916 Handbook of the Association.

That in view of the satisfactory condition of the Treasury the usual entrance fees for the Amateur Championship had been waived, the Association carrying all expenses of this tournament.

Moved and carried that the above report be approved.

Under "old business," E. W. Putnam reported informally for the 1915 Handbook Committee considerable difficulty in collecting data from the various member clubs and in securing certain special articles for insertion, which had delayed the book too long to publish in that season. A general discussion was held on the contents of the 1916 book.

Moved and carried that the following minute of the December 23, 1916, meeting of the Executive Committee be spread upon the minutes of the meeting.

"Moved and carried that the proposed new method of scoring, as suggested by Mr. J. O. Low, and used in the 1915 Fall Tournament of the Association, is not considered by this Committee as satisfactory as the present method, and that the present method be therefore continued as the standard as recognized by the Association."

A vote of thanks was tendered the Secretary for his work during the season just closed.

The question of the 1916 ranking was discussed.

Moved and carried that the Ranking Committee be instructed to rank not more than fifty of the leading players, the first ten to be ranked in order.

Moved and carried that the incoming President be advised to appoint a Committee on a Standard Ball, with particular reference to pressure and size, and a Committee to further revise the playing rules with particular reference to "lets" and balls played off the back wall.

F. S. Keeler reported on revised specifications for the standard court, with suggestions as to the finish of walls and floor. The report was adopted with thanks and referred to the Handbook Committee to edit.

The Nominating Committee presented the following names for 1916-1917:

President—A. W. Riley, Princeton Club.

Vice-President—A. J. Cordier, Yale Club.

Treasurer—W. B. Chamberlin, Princeton Club.

Secretary—M. L. Cornell, Columbia University Club.

Executive Committee—A. Dana, Harvard Club; F. S. Keeler, Columbia University Club; D. R. Noyes, Squash Club; M. Olyphant, Englewood Field Club; R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino Club.

Moved and carried that the Secretary forward a copy of the minutes to each member club of the Association.

Meeting adjourned at 4:30 P. M.

MILTON L. CORNELL,
Secretary.

Treasurer's Report

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES.

March 1, 1915, to March 1, 1916.

1915.

April	2—Hugo Jansen, printer, 500 letterheads.....	\$2.50
April	16—Milton L. Cornell, reimbursement for purchasing Secretary's minute book and scrap book from Tower & Co.....	5.25
June	3—Downing Letter Company, typewriting and addressing	3.25
Dec.	7—Gibbs & Van Vleck, printing 2,000 notice forms	15.00
Dec.	29—Walter A. Kinsella Co., leather bag... \$10.50 Sterling silver plate..... 8.00	18.50
Dec.	29—A. G. Spalding & Bros., squash balls, sent to F. S. Keeler, Columbia University Club.....	24.00

1916.

Jan.	5—New York Blue Print Paper Co., printing tournament schedules, fall tournament.....	3.90
Feb.	10—Defiance Mfg. Co., 90 reproductions schedule Racquet Club	6.75
Feb.	10—R. W. Williams, postage for schedules.....	1.00
March	1—A. G. Spalding & Bros., squash balls... \$18.00 Squash balls	36.00
		54.00
March	4—M. L. Cornell, multigraphing blanks.... \$1.20 Telephone calls, 50 at 4 cents..... 2.00 370 2-cent stamped envelopes..... 7.40	10.60
Total		<u>\$144.75</u>

STATEMENT OF INCOME.

March 1, 1915, to March 1, 1916.

1915.

March	5—Balance on deposit with Title Guarantee and Trust Company	\$149.65
March	21—J. W. Appel, entry fee in National Squash Tennis Association tournament.....	2.00
Oct.	14—The Princeton Club of New York; dues, March, 1915, to March, 1916.....	10.00
Oct.	15—The Squash Club; dues, March, 1915, to March, 1916	10.00
Oct.	15—Harvard Club; dues, March, 1915, to March, 1916	10.00
Oct.	23—The Hartford Golf Club; dues, March, 1915, to March, 1916.....	10.00
Oct.	23—Columbia University Club; dues, March, 1915, to March, 1916.....	10.00
Oct.	25—Racquet Club (of Philadelphia); dues, March, 1915, to March, 1916.....	10.00
Oct.	27—The New Haven Lawn Tennis Association; dues, March, 1915, to March, 1916.....	10.00
Oct.	28—The Field Club of Greenwich, Inc.; dues, March, 1915, to March, 1916.....	10.00
Oct.	29—Short Hills Club; dues, March, 1915, to March, 1916	10.00
Nov.	5—The Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn; dues, March, 1915 to March, 1916.....	10.00
Nov.	16—Pelham Country Club; dues, March, 1915, to March, 1916	10.00
Nov.	22—The Tuxedo Club; dues, March, 1915, to March, 1916	10.00
Nov.	26—The University Club of Bridgeport; dues, March, 1915, to March, 1916.....	10.00
Dec.	27—The Heights Casino (Brooklyn); dues, March, 1915, to March, 1916.....	10.00
Dec.	29—Sanford Stoddard, Cr. Tournament account...	8.00
Dec.	29—John T. Terry, Jr., Cr. Tournament account..	9.80

1916.

Jan.	31—Englewood Field Club; dues, March, 1915, to March, 1916	10.00
March	4—M. L. Cornell.....	\$7.00
March	4—Columbia University Club.....	29.00
		<hr/>
		36.00
March	4—Account 39 entries to Scratch Tournament	\$39.00
	Less expenses	3.00
		<hr/>
March	4—Yale Club; dues, March, 1915, to March, 1916	\$10.00
	Initiation fees	25.00
		<hr/>
		35.00
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	Total income	\$390.45
	Total expenses	144.75
		<hr/>
	Balance	\$245.70

(Signed) WARD B. CHAMBERLIN,
Treasurer.

Revised Rules, 1916

1. The player first scoring 15 aces wins the game, except as provided by Rule 2.
2. When the score becomes 13-all the game must be set at 5 (i. e., making 18 aces necessary to win), or when 14-all at 3.
3. An ace is made when the outland fails to return fairly the ball in play as provided in Rule 12.
4. The "service" shall be decided by the spin of the racket.
5. The server only can score an ace.
6. If the "server" lose the play the service changes, i. e., it is hand-out.
7. The server shall serve from right and left service boxes alternately, with both feet on the floor and not touching any line, beginning from right, into the opposite service court.
8. It is a single fault: (1) If the ball hits the front wall on or below the wall service line. (2) If the ball hits the floor on or behind the floor service line coming from front wall. (3) If the ball hits on or on the wrong side of center line. (4) If the ball hits any part of the court before hitting the front wall. (5) If the ball hits any out of court surface. (6) If the server, in serving, fails to stand as provided in Rule 7.
9. A service fault may not be played.
10. Two faults constitute hand-out.
11. A service may not be volleyed.
12. A ball to be fair must be struck before the second bound off the floor, and must reach the front wall above the telltale before touching the floor.

13. A ball striking on or above any boundary line on the fly is out; on the bound is fair.

14. A player hit by a ball loses the point, except that if he be hit by a ball played by his opponent before it strikes the front wall it is a let.

15. If a player consider he has been interfered with in reaching the ball or making a stroke he may claim a let, which claim the referee shall decide. In case of a let the point (i. e., both services) shall be replayed.

16. A player may not claim a let after making a stroke unless in so doing he touches his opponent, nor may he claim a let because opponent prevents him from seeing the ball, provided his stroke is not interfered with.

17. If a ball break it is a let.

18. At any time between plays a new ball may be called for by either player.

19. In an effort to return the ball to the front wall by hitting to the back wall first; the ball may not be played to the back wall unless it has first struck the back wall, and it must then strike below the back wall line.

20. A player may not hit a ball twice during a stroke.

21. The referee's decision shall be final.

22. In the event of a player being injured, so as to be unable to continue a match within a half hour, he shall be defaulted, unless the injury be due to the act of his opponent, in which event the entire match must be replayed within a time set by the Tournament Committee. If the injury be due to the act of his opponent, and the player is able to continue within the half hour limit, the point during which he was injured shall be considered a let and replayed.



J. W. PRENTISS,
Ex-President and Founder of the National Squash Tennis
Association.



DR. ALFRED STILLMAN, 2D,
National Champion, 1911, 1912, 1914.

The Standard Ball

Owing to the variation introduced in the game by the difference in size and pressure of the average commercial squash balls, the following report of the Ball Committee was adopted by the Executive Committee of the National Squash Tennis Association on October 13, 1916:

THE STANDARD TOURNAMENT BALL AS APPROVED BY THIS ASSOCIATION SHALL BE A BALL INFLATED TO A PRESSURE OF FORTY-FIVE POUNDS AND THEN PASSED THROUGH A $2\frac{7}{16}$ -INCH RING, WITHOUT UNDUE DEFORMATION, BEFORE BEING PUT INTO PLAY.

A small hand pump, needle and tank may be purchased for the inflation of the balls. Testing rings will be furnished by the Secretary of the Association.

The Standard Court

Description and specifications of a Squash Tennis Court, as adopted by the National Squash Tennis Association, June 1, 1911, and amended March 4, 1916.

SIZE.

The dimensions of a Standard Court shall be as follows:

Length	32 feet 6 inches
Width	17 feet 0 inches
Height of front wall.....	14 feet 0 inches
Height of side walls, front part.....	12 feet 0 inches
Height of side walls, rear 10 feet.....	9 feet 0 inches
Height of rear wall.....	9 feet 0 inches

These measurements refer to playing surfaces only.

LINES, ETC.

The top of the telltale shall be 2 feet from the floor and shall be of sheet metal projecting $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in court from the front wall. The service line on the front wall shall be $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the floor. The line on the back wall shall be $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the floor. The floor shall have a line drawn down the center from the front to the back wall, and a line across the court 10 feet from the back wall. All these lines, and the front wall from the top of the telltale down to the floor, shall be black. The lines shall be 1 inch wide.

CONSTRUCTION.

The Court shall be lined with wood, firmly blind-nailed in place, and of the following thickness:

Front wall and back wall, 4 feet 6 inches high, 3 inches thick; above the 4-foot 6-inch line the back wall may be $\frac{7}{8}$ inch thick.

Side walls, 2 inches thick.

Floor space, 2 inches thick.

All these walls may be made of a rough sheathing 1 inch thick and a finished lining to the thickness required. Any hardwood which does not splinter, such as maple, may be used for the finish. Slate, cement or masonry walls, with their different texture, change the game too much to be standard. All boards to be thoroughly blind nailed in place, preferably with cut nails, and the rough sheathing laid diagonally. All playing surfaces, walls and floor should be most carefully planed, scraped, and sandpapered, to a perfectly true, smooth finish, as any tool marks which remain will show up when the finish is applied.

The door, in either the side or the back wall, should be strongly braced to avoid warping, and carefully fitted flush with the wall. All hardware should be absolutely flush and with as few loose parts as possible. A small light of heavy plate glass, flush with the inside surface, should be provided.

The object of the telltale is to sound if touched, however lightly, by the ball, and not to sound unless touched. It is therefore specified to fasten the telltale, not to the sheathing where it might be jarred into sounding though not actually touched, but to the main supports of the wall, as on the detail.

FINISH.

All playing surfaces, walls and floors shall be stained red, not painted. A mahogany stain is satisfactory, but a brighter red, like rosewood, absorbs less light. The walls above the playing surfaces and the ceiling should be painted white.

Smoothness of the final finish is the most important fea-

ture of a standard court. The following specification will give the proper result.

After the final sandpapering the surfaces to be wiped clean of all dust. Any make of good stain may then be applied, preferably two coats, to get an even color. Varnish three good coats of shellac dissolved in grain alcohol. Each coat to be lightly sandpapered to give a hold for the next, and all dust wiped off. Each coat to be thoroughly dry before the next is applied. The last coat, when thoroughly dry, to be rubbed down with pumice stone and water, using a felt pad, and not steel wool. The final polish to be just short of a mirror-like smoothness, and special inspection should be given to the walls near the floor and in the corners, where the workmen are most apt to skimp the work. The floor should receive about half the rubbing that is given the walls.

Caution—Do not use any oil or wax finish.

LIGHTING.

Avoid naked lights where they shine in the players' eyes. Where sufficient height is available, say 16 feet, with a flat white ceiling, the best lighting is the complete indirect, consisting of six opaque umbrella-shaped reflectors, symmetrically disposed, suspended from the ceiling and 2 feet below it. Each fixture should contain at least 300 watts nitrogen, or tungsten lamps; all the light from which is thrown on to the white ceiling and reflected into the court. This system thus requires 1,800 watts per court.

A cheaper satisfactory system consists of three rows of reflectors, as on the diagram, throwing the light forward in the court. The first row to be close to the back wall, the second 10 feet and the third 20 feet in front of the back wall. The first row to contain not less than 600 watts, the second and third rows 400 watts. This system requires 1,400 watts per court.

All lights should be protected by wire screens.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

The courts should be ventilated as thoroughly as possible and should not be heated. If natural light is provided, have the skylight or windows behind the players, and have north light, if possible. Direct sunlight is very objectionable. A rear telltale consisting of a metal sheet $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick and 12 inches wide, with its bottom edge 4 feet 6 inches from the floor, set flush with the wall, and the rear wall line painted on the bottom edge, has been found to work well in deciding rear wall outs, which are otherwise difficult to judge.

A Squash Court should have available for it, a warm dressing room, two showers with hot and cold water, a basin, a toilet and clothes dryer, so that wet playing clothes may be dried before being put away in lockers. Lockers in a dry place should be provided according to the number of players. The dressing room should have hanging space for at least four players per court, a scales, and a full length mirror.

If there is a marker, he should have a workshop, a separate toilet, a supply case, and, if possible, a room where he can give a player a rubdown.

The gallery is usually placed only at the back of the court, but the lowering of the side walls in the rear 10 feet, as shown on the diagram, is done to permit of extending the galleries at least that far down the sides.

It is advisable to provide access to the gallery for spectators, other than through the dressing rooms.

The Game of Squash Tennis

BY F. S. KEELER.

Squash Tennis is a game of very modern origin, which no doubt originated in an endeavor to play racquets with lawn tennis implements. As lawn tennis itself was actually "invented" in 1874, an outside limit to the life of our game is thus set. Courts for Fives and Squash Racquets, games of similar origin, existed long before this, and it is probable that as soon as lawn tennis bats and balls became common, they were used in play on the existing courts. Although the superior bounding qualities of the lawn tennis ball must have made apparent at once the different game developed through real backwall play, yet it is not until recent years that the game has been played for its own sake, and not until 1910 was the present association formed and standards adopted.

Squash Tennis and its brother game, Squash Racquets, both originated as substitutes for "real" racquets, on account of cheapness and because they could be played by artificial light by those who could not leave business in the daytime. Both games have usually been described in this apologetic way, and the English authority, Mr. Eustace Miles, considers it high praise when he says that they are valuable training for the real thing. Squash Racquets perhaps, may still merit this description, as it has no qualities that "real" racquets does not possess in a superior degree. But the devotee of Squash Tennis will not be satisfied with this status. He will claim that his favorite game has developed an individuality of play that no other game supplies. Superior or inferior, it is a really new game, and it is this point we wish to emphasize here.

The individuality of Squash Tennis comes from the predominance of backwall play and the necessity of following the ball around the corners. Hitting the ball on the bound as it comes toward you is a stroke common to Court Tennis, Lawn Tennis, Racquets, Squash Racquets, and even Cricket, and is the common stroke in all these games. In Squash Tennis it is the exception. There is almost no backwall play in Squash Racquets, as the ball is not lively enough, and in Racquets, while the ball may go to the back wall, turning on it (and losing sight of the opponent in so doing) is too dangerous to be permitted. The modern Squash Tennis ball, blown up to 45 lbs. pressure, is almost as fast as a racquet ball, and on a court of about one-quarter the area, its relative speed is greater, its comeback almost instantaneous. It is, however, not massive enough to cause injury if the opponent is hit with it.

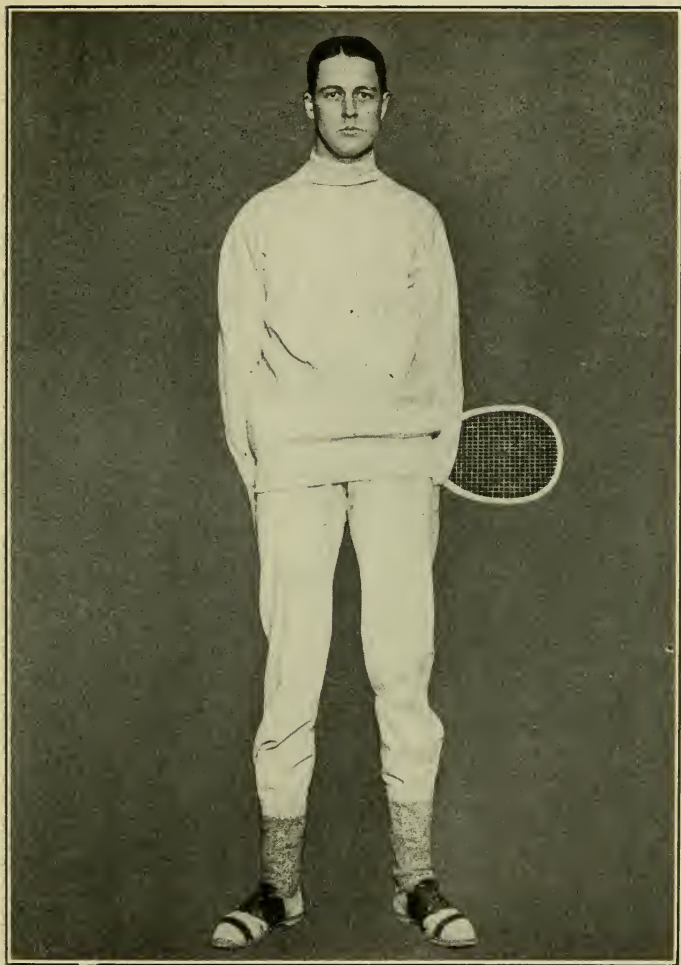
Thus has developed the style of play of Squash Tennis. The player is taught to gain every instant by continually letting the ball go past him into the corners, to play it as it comes back, and to turn with it as it spins around the back of the court, keeping his poise for the stroke which he has but an instant to make. How fast the play is, and how strange the technique seems, even to the expert tennis player, only experience can show. That the game is a unique one, and not a poor substitute for any other, we confidently claim.

It is doubtful if any other game can provide, even for the duffer, so much exercise; or can require so much control of muscular action. In spite of the confined space, the player finds that he can hit with all his strength, and that the possibilities of the play, for which he strives, are far beyond the powers of the most expert.

The speed of the play leaves no time for consideration, and position for the shots must be taken by intuition. It has been found that a poorly surfaced court affects the

bound of the ball so much as to falsify the intuitive motions acquired in a standard court. For that reason the standard polished finish has been carefully described and is earnestly recommended.

Clubs or individuals who desire information regarding the game are referred to the Secretary of the National Squash Tennis Association, M. L. Cornell, 601 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York, who will be glad to answer all questions addressed to him.



GEORGE WHITNEY,
National Champion, 1913.



A. J. CORDIER,
Champion of the Yale Club and Winner of the 1915
National Handicap.

Handicapping

By E. W. PUTNAM.

Handicapping in Squash is far more difficult than in golf or tennis, and it is recommended that handicapping committees make some study of the following.

Too wide a range of players is not advisable. A range of from "owe 10" to "plus 8 and 1 hand" is about as large as is practicable; in fact it is better to restrict the range even more than this. Break up the entry list into two or more classes and the players will derive much more pleasure from the tournament.

It is advisable to keep the plus handicaps as low as possible. For this reason the "hand" and the " $\frac{1}{2}$ hand" were devised. A player in Squash scores only when he holds the service, or, as the phrase is, when he is "hand in." If he lose a point his opponent gains the right to serve, but there is no change in the score. When a player receives the handicap of a hand, his opponent must win two points, not necessarily in succession, before he gains the right to serve. With a $\frac{1}{2}$ hand handicap, the opponent to gain the service must win two points only every other time.

It should be noted therefore that the hand and $\frac{1}{2}$ hand are not plus, but minus, quantities. The hand is reckoned at about eight points and the $\frac{1}{2}$ hand at about four points. A player allowing his opponent a handicap of a hand is not allowing him plus eight points, but is himself *owing* about eight points, which is a very different matter.

It is recommended that the hand and the $\frac{1}{2}$ hand be used as little as possible, as they are not truly constant quantities. A hand is worth more with a plus 8 handicap than it is with plus 2. It is far better, however, to use them, despite this drawback, than to give too high plus

handicaps. If possible, it is advisable to keep the plus handicaps low, as IT IS MOST UNSATISFACTORY TO USE A LARGER HANDICAP THAN PLUS 10.

The best way to avoid giving a hand, or a high plus handicap, is to use minus handicaps. Playing from owe 5 against scratch is a better game than playing from scratch against plus four, which is proportionately about the same.

Up to the present year, if one player handicapped at owe 10 met a player handicapped at owe 5, the owe 5 man played from scratch and the other from owe 5. This was not satisfactory, since, playing from their original marks, the superior player would have been giving odds of twenty-five to twenty, while playing from the revised marks he was giving odds of twenty to fifteen—a considerable increase. The tables in the following pages have been worked out so as to avoid this unfair increase in odds, and to keep the game proportionately the same. These tables show immediately the proper handicap to be received when two players meet, both receiving either plus or minus handicaps. When a player owing odds meets a player receiving odds, each plays from his original mark.

In calculating the proper handicaps for players of varying ability the following table of proportions may be of assistance.

When playing from scratch, it is necessary, in order TO KEEP EVEN with one's opponent, to win:

Against a handi-
cap of

		1.2	points for every point scored by opponent						
3		1.2	points	for	every	point	scored	by	opponent
5		1.5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3	1½ hand	1.58	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5	1½ "	1.9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
8		2.14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5	1 "	2.3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
8	1½ "	2.57	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10		3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
8	1 "	3.2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10	1½ "	3.8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10	1 "	4.6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
12		5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

The handicap tables will show slight irregularities. These arise from the fractional figures which creep in during the calculation, and from the varying value of the hand and $\frac{1}{2}$ hand. Where fractions occur, the low handicap is given the benefit of $\frac{1}{2}$ or less, the high handicap the benefit of fractions greater than $\frac{1}{2}$, and the resulting EVEN figure is used in the table.

HANDICAP REGULATIONS.

In handicap matches the competitors shall be handicapped by the Committee, or by a Handicapper appointed by the Committee.

The method of handicapping shall be by classes as follows:

GIVEN ODDS.

CLASS O (SCRATCH).

Class	Receives	Class	Receives
1.....	3	7.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ hand
2.....	5	8.....	10
3.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hand	9.....	8 1 hand
4.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ hand	10.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ hand
5.....	8	11.....	10 1 hand
6.....	5 1 hand	12.....	12

When players in different classes below scratch (i. e., both receiving PLUS handicaps) meet, the superior player shall start from scratch and the odds received by the inferior player shall be taken from Table 1 (next page).

To use the table, find in the diagonal line of figures the number representing the class of the SUPERIOR player, then travel along the horizontal column until the vertical column, bearing AT THE TOP the number of the class of the inferior player, is reached. The odds specified at the intersection of the two columns are the odds required. EXAMPLE: If class 2 has to meet class 8, start from the figure 2 in the diagonal column, and look along the horizontal column until the vertical column headed by the figure 8 is reached.

HANDICAP TABLE No. 1 (Received Odds).

When two players who *receive* odds meet, the one receiving the smaller odds is placed at scratch. The following table shows the odds then *received* by the other player.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	5	3+½h	5+½h	8	5+1h	8+½h	10	8+1h	10+½h	10+1h	12
1	2	½h	2+½h	6	2+1h	5+½h	8	5+1h	8+½h	8+1h	11
	2	1	½h	4	1h	4+½h	7	4+1h	7+½h	7+1h	10
		3	2	3	2+½h	6	7	5+½h	8	8+½h	10
			4	2	½h	4	5	3+½h	6	6+½h	9
				5	1	½h	4	1h	3+½h	3+1h	9
					6	1	2	3	5	7	8
						7	1	½h	4	4+½h	7
							8	1	½h	1h	6
								9	1	4	5
									10	½h	4
										11	2

HANDICAP TABLE No. 2 (Owed Odds).

When two players who are handicapped to *owe* odds meet, the player owing the lesser odds is placed at scratch. This table shows the odds the other player will still *owe*.

1	2	3	4
3	5	8	10
1	2	3	6
	2	2	4
		3	1

The odds given at the intersection of the two columns (viz., 7) are the odds required, the class 2 player starting at scratch and the class 8 player receiving plus 7.

When the difference between the best and the worst player is great (say, more than 8), it is desirable to handicap the better players at owed odds. The players above scratch (i. e., owing odds) should be classified as follows:

OWED ODDS.	
Class	Owes
1.....	3
2.....	5
3.....	8
4.....	10

When two players in different classes above scratch meet, the INFERIOR player shall start from scratch, and the odds owed him by the superior player will be found in Table 2.

Use Table 2 in the same way as Table 1, except that the class of the superior player will be found in the horizontal line of figures AT THE TOP, and the class of the inferior player in the diagonal line of figures. EXAMPLE: If class 4 (owe 10) meet class 1 (owe 3) the former must owe the latter 6.

Essential Points in the Development of Good Squash

A resumé of Stephen J. Feron's "Hints to Beginners"; "Court Games," by Frederick R. Toombs, and the Columbia University Club's "Advice to Ambitious Squash Players."

Success in the game of Squash Tennis requires the beginner to master form, the handling of his racquet, his position in court during different stages of play, his execution of strokes, his service and his power of adaptation to emergencies. Once mastered, improvement is rapid, and with improvement comes an increased fondness for the game, for no matter how proficient he becomes, there will always be something new to learn.

Position—While waiting, stand as nearly as possible on the intersection of the service court lines. Start for this position immediately after hitting the ball, taking care only not to interfere with your opponent or his stroke.

Form and Stroke—In playing forehand strokes, always face the sidewall, never the front wall. In backhand, move the left foot further back, so that on a straight up-the-court shot you face the rear corner. These two positions are essential to a free swing and follow-through.

Learn to hold the racquet properly so that the face is ever ready to meet the ball squarely. Grip firmly at the time of stroke, but relax between shots, so as to be ready for a quick shift. Never grip the racquet so tightly that the stroke is cramped.

The ideal stroke is played standing still; here you have the best balance and control. Aim always to get into position for play, about opposite the point where the second

bounce would strike, before the ball is there. Though frequently necessary, do not count on hitting the ball while you are running or reaching off your balance.

Always hold the head of the racquet up. This is analogous to the top of the golfer's swing, and will let the head of the racquet get into the stroke with the greatest speed in the shortest time.

Follow your strokes through, up court, being always mindful of your opponent's presence, and swing your racquet along the line of the ball's progress for some little distance before you strike it.

The stroke must be free, with a flexible arm movement and, above all, a *snap of the wrist* at the moment of impact. The wrist, as in all other ball games, is the essential joint, and speed and control with a stiff wrist are impossible.

Lean well over from the waist, drop the right shoulder, keep the forearm and elbow low, and aim to strike the ball about twelve to eighteen inches above the floor.

The ball should always be struck, except, of course, in volleys, half volleys and other emergencies, on its downward flight after the first bounce. This is the essential difference between the Squash and Tennis strokes; in the latter, the modern tendency is to take the ball either rising or at the top of the bound.

As a rule, *wait as long as possible* before making your stroke. Most of the shots will come off the backwall and for the beginner it is better to lose a few points because the ball has died rather than follow his natural inclination to hit too soon.

Keep always on the balls of your feet ready to move instantly in any direction. Adjust your position and follow the ball around the corners with short, quick steps rather than long strides.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE BALL. This is even more important in Squash than in Golf.

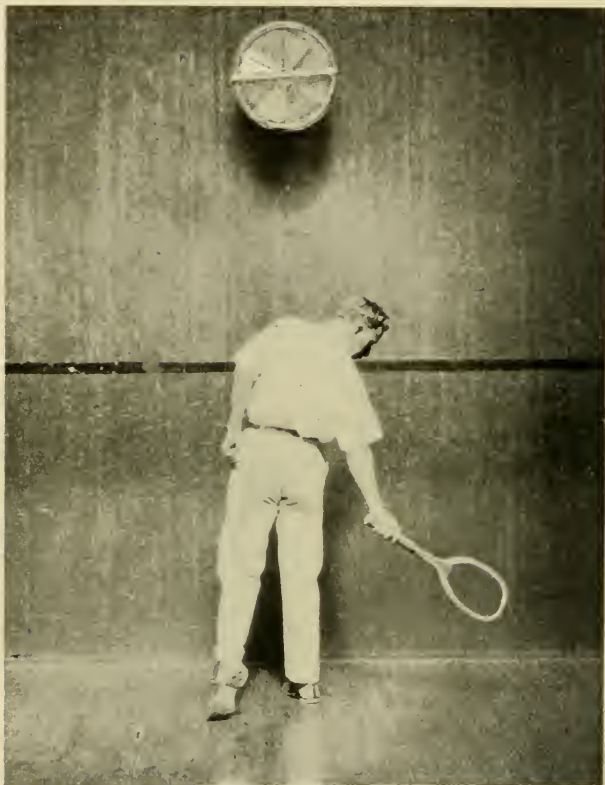
Never turn your back on the ball under any condition; your eye should be on it from the start to the finish of the game.

Do not get discouraged. The experts you see have had hours and days of practice and you will eventually give them a rub if you stick to it.



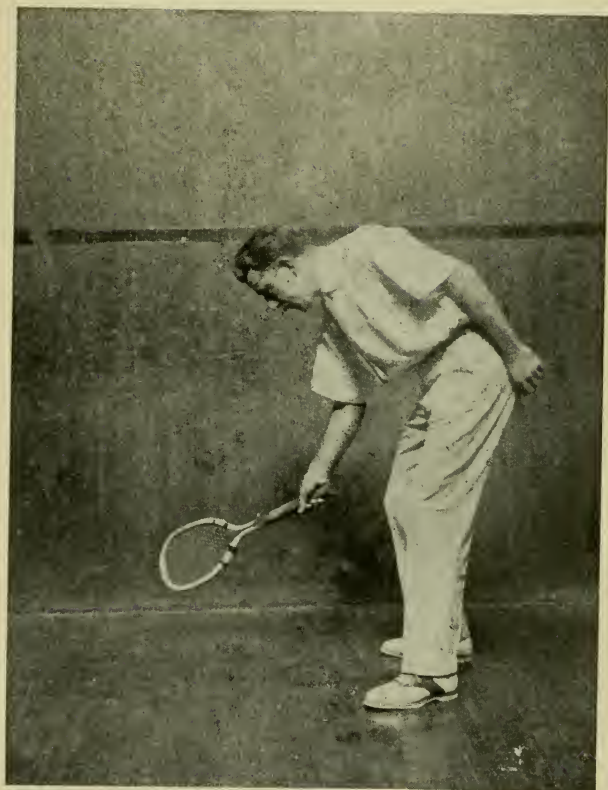
Backhand waiting position for high service close to left side wall.

STEPHEN J. FERON,
Instructor Squash Tennis, Harvard Club, New York.



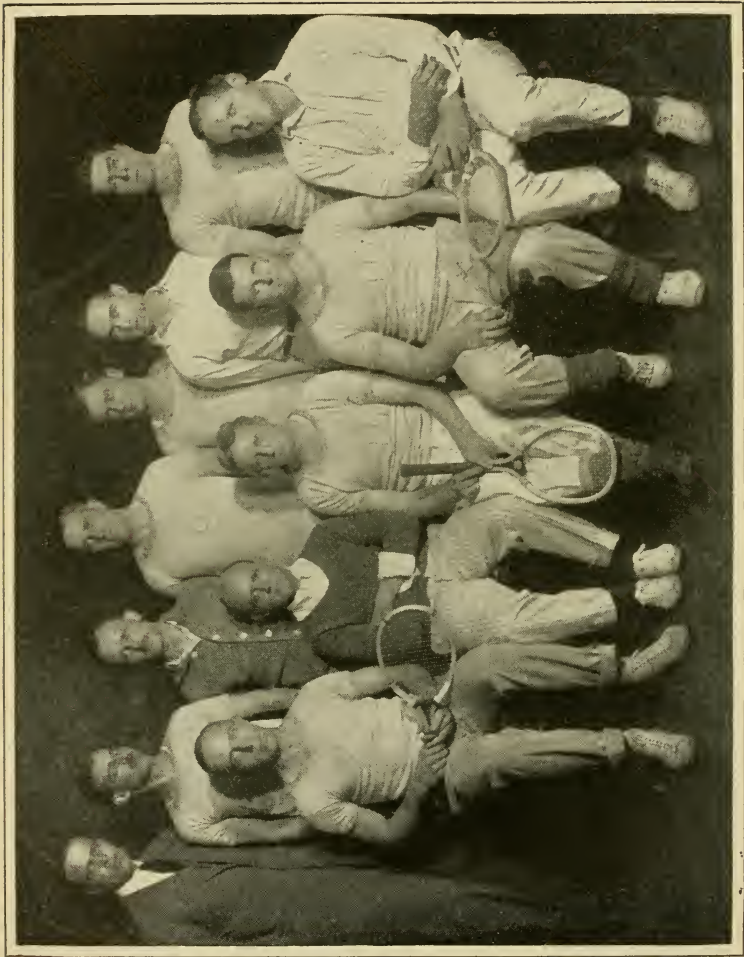
Finish of backhand flick or wrist stroke. Note position of player, facing back wall.

STEPHEN J. FERON,
Instructor Squash Tennis, Harvard Club, New York.



Forehand waiting position for swift, low ball returning from rear wall. In this case a swing cannot be made. Note stoop from the waist, right shoulder dropped, wrist and racquet held low. Player faces the side wall.

STEPHEN J. FERON,
Instructor Squash Tennis, Harvard Club, New York.



COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB TEAMS.

A means first team; B, second team. Seated: M. L. Cornell, '05 A; H. D. Bulkley, '01 A; F. S. Keeler, '91, captain A; R. E. Wigham, '98 A; L. E. Mahan, '02 A. Standing: A. E. Turber, '04 B; E. W. Putnam, '03 A; K. Bulkley, '06 B; I. H. Cornell, '03 B; A. C. Scott, '05, captain B; A. M. Wolff, '03 B.

“Interference” in Squash Tennis

By ALFRED STILLMAN, 2D.

The limited confines of the court, together with the speed of play now developed, impose upon the players of Squash Tennis a condition which, if not fairly met, causes a match to deteriorate from an enjoyable and skillful contest to an irritating and sullen fight. This condition is the tendency of the players to interfere with each other in making their strokes, and in gaining the proper position therefor. Many good players, however, prevent this tendency from extending to interference, and anyone who wishes may accomplish as much. Upon the degree of success in this direction depends the character and quality of one's games.

Interference has, quite aside from its other evident attributes, a very serious one—danger. For a player to be hit on a low stroke by the ball, or by his opponent's racquet, means in all probability nothing more than a stinging bruise of the leg. But when the stroke is made high, a severe blow on the head or face may result, with serious consequences.

In the play of to-day, interference is exceedingly prevalent. There are three main causes for interference, the first being the refusal of a player to watch “the man on the ball”; the second being his refusal to give his opponent adequate room to make his stroke, and the third is awkwardness.

The most serious one of these is the failure or refusal of a player to watch the man “on the ball.” Here the player believes the center of the court the one point of vantage, and when obtained there is nothing else to do but face the front wall and await developments. What he does not see he does not fear, though the man on the ball may be

swinging for a kill which, if not checked, will land on his back somewhere.

Has this method of play any reason for existence? Has it any real advantage? It is a lazy man's way of playing. No effort is made to give an opponent room for the full sweep of his racquet and it therefore conserves the amount of energy necessary to do so. But it has an overbalancing disadvantage. Besides spoiling the game and being dangerous, it loses to its exponent the opportunity of seeing the opponent make his stroke. One may learn much by seeing the stroke made, how hard the ball is hit, what direction it is to take, where it will travel, and therefore where it may best be met. These are important data and one who fails to watch his opponent loses them. This style is productive of the greatest amount of interference and has a definite disadvantage. Hence, one has no compunction in condemning it.

Interference may come about in another way. A player may be forced into a corner and his opponent, the man on the ball, by his body and sweep of his racquet is keeping him there while he strokes the ball. The cornered player seeing the point lost, if he remains until the stroke is finished, encroaches upon it, forcing his opponent to shorten it or check it altogether, for fear of causing injury. Or a player may more or less deliberately block the ball or stroke of his opponent, preferring to take his chances of injury to giving up his vantage position. This attitude is ruinous to the game of Squash Tennis.

Awkwardness as a cause of interference needs little to be said of it. Beginners are troubled most because they do not know the "angles of the court," that is, know as soon as the ball is hit where it will go. Some players are awkward because they fail to "face around" with the ball, allow it to come from behind them, and then find they have to make a quick lunge to reach it. An opponent does not know what one of these players is going to do and is given no time to get out of the way.

Interference because of awkwardness is temporarily unavoidable and has to be taken in good part. Interference, then, is the most serious drawback to the game of Squash Tennis. It is not only disagreeable, but dangerous. One should, therefore, do everything possible to diminish the tendency toward it.

To accomplish this one must watch the man on the ball to discover his intention and to give him room for his stroke. Secondly, one must studiously avoid any crowding or blocking of an opponent in his effort to hit the ball.

If these two precepts are carefully followed by players beyond the awkward stage, the game will be found one full of fun, considerable exercise, and productive of much skill.

Ranking of Players

NATIONAL SQUASH TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

SEASON 1915-1916.

1. E. S. WINSTON.....Harvard Club
2. C. M. BULL, JR....Crescent, Casino, and Squash Club
3. A. W. RILEY.....Princeton Club
4. J. O. LOW.....Casino
5. A. J. CORDIER.....Casino and Yale Club
6. F. H. DAVIS.....Harvard Club
7. A. DANA.....Harvard Club
8. E. DUP. IRVING.....Harvard Club
9. E. W. PUTNAM.....Columbia Club
10. M. L. CORNELL.....Columbia Club

SECOND TEN (ALPHABETICALLY).

- J. W. Appel, Jr.....Harvard Club
 H. D. Bulkley.....Columbia Club
 R. GoepelCasino
 F. S. Keeler.....Columbia Club
 Frank Kidde.....Montclair Athletic Club
 L. E. Mahan.....Columbia Club
 P. M. Morrison.....Harvard Club
 R. E. T. Riggs.....Heights Casino
 J. H. Taylor.....Princeton Club
 J. Walker, 3d.....Yale Club

SECTION 1 (ALPHABETICALLY).

- C. F. Brown.....Montclair Athletic Club
 G. L. Catlin.....Bridgeport University Club
 E. Fink.....Englewood Field Club
 R. A. Gibney.....Bridgeport University Club
 T. A. E. Harris.....Harvard Club
 G. R. Jenkins.....Montclair Athletic Club
 S. H. Johnson.....Yale Club
 D. R. Noyes.....Squash Club
 J. V. Onativia, Jr.....Harvard Club

B. Poole.....	Englewood Field Club
S. Stoddard.....	Bridgeport University Club
W. H. VanderPoel.....	Squash Club
J. H. Williams.....	Heights Casino

SECTION 2 (ALPHABETICALLY).

R. G. Coburn.....	Harvard Club
Howard Colby.....	Essex County
L. I. Grinnell.....	Harvard Club
M. L. Hamilton.....	Englewood Field Club
F. B. Hagne.....	Montclair Athletic Club
H. W. Hack.....	Short Hills Club
W. T. Knapp.....	Squash Club
A. L. Marvin.....	Englewood Field Club
W. T. Mills, Jr.....	Montclair Athletic Club
J. Munro	Harvard Club
D. F. Phelps.....	Harvard Club
C. B. Tyler.....	Plainfield
J. G. Waldron.....	Montclair Athletic Club
R. E. Wigham.....	Columbia University Club

Passed by the Executive Committee, October 13, 1916.

Conditions governing eligibility—Players engaging in any matches held between members of the Association shall be eligible to ranking, provided returns are made to the Secretary of the Association within a week of the date of the match. Regular forms for this purpose shall be furnished to each club by the Association.

RANKING OF PLAYERS COMPETING IN THE METROPOLITAN,
JERSEY LEAGUES AND TOURNAMENTS UNDER THE
AUSPICES OF THE ASSOCIATION.
Season of 1914-1915.

SECTION 1.

E. S. Winston.....	Harvard Club
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SECTION 2 (ALPHABETICALLY).

C. M. Bull, Jr.....	Crescent Athletic Club
E. duP. Irving.....	Harvard Club
L. duP. Irving.....	Harvard Club
J. O. Low.....	Heights Casino
A. W. Riley.....	Princeton Club

SECTION 3 (ALPHABETICALLY).

H. D. Bulkley.....	Columbia University Club
A. J. Cordier.....	Heights Casino
M. L. Cornell.....	Columbia University Club
F. H. Davis.....	Harvard Club
R. Goepel.....	Heights Casino
H. Hadden	Harvard Club
F. S. Keeler.....	Columbia University Club
F. Kidde.....	Montclair Athletic Club
J. V. Onativia, Jr.....	Harvard and Short Hills Club
E. W. Putnam.....	Columbia University Club
R. E. T. Riggs.....	Heights Casino
P. Sanger	Harvard Club
J. H. Williams.....	Heights Casino

SECTION 4 (ALPHABETICALLY).

J. W. Appel, Jr.....	Harvard Club
G. L. Catlin.....	Bridgeport University Club
A. Dana	Harvard Club
C. Fink.....	Englewood Field Club
H. W. Hack.....	Short Hills Club
F. B. Hague.....	Montclair Athletic Club
L. E. Mahan.....	Columbia University Club
W. T. Mills, Jr.....	Montclair Athletic Club
D. R. Noyes.....	Squash Club
D. F. Phelps.....	Harvard Club
P. Parker.....	Montclair Athletic Club
S. Stoddard.....	Bridgeport University Club
J. Taylor.....	Princeton Club

SECTION 5 (ALPHABETICALLY).

E. S. Barber.....	Englewood Field Club
R. G. Coburn.....	Harvard Club
R. S. Crocker.....	Greenwich and Princeton Club
P. S. Duryee.....	Englewood Field Club
M. Green	Harvard Club
M. L. Hamilton.....	Englewood Field Club
W. T. Knapp.....	Squash Club
A. L. Marvin.....	Englewood Field Club
P. M. Morrison.....	Harvard Club
G. E. Parks.....	Squash Club
B. Poole.....	Englewood Field Club
Donald Scott.....	Harvard Club

C. Truesdale.....	Heights Casino
N. L. Torrance.....	Crescent Athletic Club
W. H. VanderPoel.....	Squash Club
Joseph Walker, 3rd.....	N. H. Lawn Tennis Association
R. H. White.....	Columbia University Club
R. E. Wigham.....	Columbia University Club

Passed by the Executive Committee April 28, 1915, with the following conditions to govern eligibility to ranking, season of 1915-1916:

"Players engaging in any matches held between members of the Association shall be eligible in ranking, provided returns are made to the Secretary of the Association within a week of the date of the match. Regular forms for this purpose shall be furnished to each club by the Association."

M. L. CORNELL,
Secretary.

The 1916 Championship

Eric S. Winston of the Harvard Club was a strong favorite to repeat his victory of last year in this event. Despite defeats by E. W. Putnam of the Columbia Club and C. M. Bull of the Heights Casino in team matches earlier in the season, he had won the Fall Scratch Tournament in easy fashion, and had played fast and aggressive Squash all year.

The event was staged at the Harvard Club and opened Saturday, February 5, with the record number of fifty-one entries. The champion in the upper part of the draw came through in easy fashion until the fourth round, when he met E. du P. Irving of the Harvard Club. This match furnished some of the best Squash of the tournament, Winston finally winning in two deuce games, through superior accuracy and offensive play. In the meantime, in the bracket below, the keenest kind of competition resulted between the veterans Davis of Harvard, Riley of Princeton and Bull of the Casino, the honors finally going to Bull, who met the champion in the semi-finals. This was expected to be the best match of the tournament, but Winston, playing on his home courts, was entirely too fast for the tennis and Squash star, and won at 15/9, 15/8.

In the lower half of the draw, A. Dana of the Harvard Club was furnishing the surprise of the season, coming through such experienced players as Cornell of the Columbia Club; Cordier, the winner of the National Handicap, and Riggs of the Casino, in straight games. He met Winston in the finals, Saturday, February 12, and while playing very accurate Squash in the first game, when he made a number of extremely clever gets, he could not cope with the champion's play, always skimming the telltale and fol-

lowing the ball with a keenness and vigor of stroke which would not be denied.

While the absence from competition of Alfred Stillman and George Whitney, former champions, was again sadly missed, Winston's play, coming through without the loss of a single game for the second year in succession, furnished a treat to the followers of the game.

The detailed results follow:

CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT, 1916.

Held at Harvard Club, New York City, February 5, 1916.

SUMMARY.

First round—H. Tobey (Princeton) defeated A. Greenough (Harvard) 15/8, 15/8; E. S. Winston (Harvard) defeated D. S. Phelps (Harvard), 15/10, 15/2; C. M. Bull (Casino) defeated S. Stoddard (Bridge. U.C.), by default; F. Kidde (Montclair) defeated A. M. Hyde (Harvard), 15/4, 15/9; R. A. Gibney (Bridge. U.C.) defeated J. C. Waldron (Mont.), by default; S. H. Johnson (Yale) defeated R. E. Wigham (Columbia), 15/2, 15/9; A. W. Riley (Princeton) defeated J. F. Stillman (Yale), 15/2, 15/5; F. H. Davis (Harvard) defeated L. Irving (Harvard), by default; W. H. VanderPoel (Squash) defeated P. Parker (Montclair), 11/15, 15/8, 15/10; F. S. Page (Casino), S. Martin (Casino), both defaulted; A. J. Cordier (Yale) defeated Richard (Harvard), 16/14, 16/13; H. R. Mixsell (Princeton) defeated W. J. Knapp (Squash), by default; F. S. Keeler (Columbia) defeated I. H. Cornell (Columbia), 15/7, 15/12; P. M. Morrison (Harvard) defeated E. W. Putnam (Columbia), 15/10, 15/6; A. Dana (Harvard) defeated G. M. Rushmore (Harvard), 15/4, 15/0; M. L. Cornell (Columbia) defeated H. D. Bulkley (Columbia), 15/3, 15/9; J. W. Appel (Harvard) defeated P. Sanger (Harvard), by default; R. Goepel (Casino) defeated J. Munroe (Harvard), by default; K. G. Stern (Princeton) defeated R. L. Whitman (Harvard), by default.

Second round—E. Irving (Harvard) defeated T. A. E. Harris (Harvard), 15/5, 15/10; L. E. Mahan (Columbia) defeated B. Poole (Englewood), 15/4, 15/8; J. Walker (Yale) defeated G. L. Catlin (Bridge. U.C.), 10/15, 18/19, 19/16; Winston (Harvard) defeated H. Tobey (Princeton), 15/3, 15/5; C. M. Bull (Casino) defeated F. Kidde (Montclair), 15/6, 15/11; S. H. Johnson (Yale) defeated R. A. Gibney (Bridge. U.C.), 15/2, 15/6; A. W.

Riley (Princeton) defeated F. H. Davis (Harvard), 18/15, 12/15, 8/15; W. H. VanderPoel (Squash) defeated F. S. Page (Casino), by default; A. J. Cordier (Yale) defeated H. R. Mixsell (Princeton), 15/8, 15/3; P. M. Morrison (Harvard), defeated F. S. Keeler (Columbia), 15/10, 15/4; A. Dana (Harvard) defeated M. L. Cornell (Columbia), 15/3, 15/10; J. W. Appel, Jr. (Harvard), defeated R. Goepel (Casino), 15/10, 15/17, 15/12; L. I. Grinnell (Harvard) defeated K. G. Stern (Princeton), 15/0, 15/12; J. H. Williams (Casino) defeated R. G. Coburn (Harvard), by default; R. E. T. Riggs (Casino) defeated J. Taylor (Princeton), 13/15, 17/15, 15/11; R. E. Fink (Englewood) defeated H. S. Satterlee (Harvard), 15/9, 18/15.

Third round—E. Irving (Harvard) defeated L. E. Mahan (Columbia), 15/13, 15/13; E. S. Winston (Harvard) defeated J. Walker (Yale), 15/6, 15/6; C. M. Bull (Casino) defeated S. H. Johnson (Yale), 15/10, 15/12; A. W. Riley (Princeton) defeated W. H. VanderPoel (Squash), 15/12, 5/15, 15/9; A. J. Cordier (Yale) defeated P. M. Morrison (Harvard), 17/16, 15/8; A. Dana (Harvard) defeated J. W. Appel, Jr. (Harvard), 15/10, 10/15, 15/4; J. H. Williams (Casino) defeated L. I. Grinnell (Harvard), 15/8, 7/15, 15/8; R. E. T. Riggs (Casino) defeated R. E. Fink (Englewood), 1/15, 18/13, 15/7.

Fourth round—E. S. Winston (Harvard) defeated E. Irving (Harvard), 18/14, 18/16; C. M. Bull (Casino) defeated A. W. Riley (Princeton), 18/16, 15/10; A. Dana (Harvard) defeated A. J. Cordier (Yale), 15/3, 15/10; R. E. T. Riggs (Casino) defeated J. H. Williams (Casino), 15/8, 15/12.

Semi-final round—E. S. Winston (Harvard) defeated C. M. Bull (Casino), 15/9, 15/8; A. Dana (Harvard) defeated R. E. T. Riggs (Casino), 15/12, 15/9.

Final round—E. S. Winston (Harvard) defeated A. Dana (Harvard), 18/14, 15/10, 15/3.

The National Handicap

Sixty-one players started in the handicap event of the year, held on the new Yale Club courts, December 4 to 11. Many of the ranking players were absent, notably the champion. Riley of the Princeton Club and Bull of the Casino held the honor marks at minus 8.

Of the high handicap men, J. G. Waldron, +5 and 1 hand, and F. A. Seller, 1 hand, both of the Montclair A.C., made the best showing. They proved dangerous contenders, Waldron defeating Mills, a club mate, last year's runner-up, and Riley of Princeton, finally losing to Bull in the semi-finals, 8/15, 14/17. Seller defeated Catlin and Gibney of Bridgeport in close games, Appel of Harvard and Poole of Englewood, losing to A. J. Cordier of the Casino and Yale in the semi-finals, 16/18, 14/17.

Bull and Cordier, after a week of the most careful and accurate Squash, against players to some of whom they conceded +5 and 2 hands handicap, met in the finals. Bull started at -4, Cordier on scratch. The match went to five fast games, both players hitting hard and playing a number of tricky fadeaways, particularly effective on these courts. Cordier excelled a little at this game and came through, 13/15, 15/12, 11/15, 15/4, 15/12, establishing the enviable record of winning two handicaps in three starts against large fields.

NATIONAL SQUASH TENNIS ASSOCIATION. ANNUAL HANDICAP TOURNAMENT.

Played at the Yale Club, New York City, December, 1915.

KEY.

- H. Harvard Club, New York.
- Col. Columbia University Club, New York.
- M. Montclair Athletic Club, Montclair, N. J.

- Y.** Yale Club, New York.
- T.** Tuxedo Racquet and Tennis Club, Tuxedo.
- P.** Princeton Club, New York.
- B.U.C.** Bridgeport University Club, Bridgeport, Conn.
- Cas.** The Heights Casino, Brooklyn.
- Cr.** Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn.
- G.F.C.** Greenwich Field Club, Greenwich, Conn.
- E.F.C.** Englewood Field Club, Englewood, N. J.
- S.H.** Short Hills Club, Short Hills, N. J.

SUMMARY.

First round—J. P. Carter (Col.), 5 and 2 hands, defeated T. H. Beardsley (Cas.), 1 hand, 15/12, 15/12; E. G. Marsh (B.U.C.), 1 hand, defeated E. P. Earle (M.), 5 and 1 hand, by default; C. F. Brown (M.), 1 hand, defeated G. G. Graham (M.), 5 and 1 hand, 15/11, 15/12; A. W. Riley (P.), —8, defeated M. L. Cornell (Col.), —4, 9/15, 15/11, 15/12; J. V. Onativia (S.H.), —4, defeated N. F. Torrance (Cres.), 5 and 1 hand, 6/15, 15/12, 15/12; J. G. Waldron (M.), 5 and 1 hand, defeated J. H. Williams (Cas.), —4, 15/2, 9/15, 15/2; W. T. Mills (M.), 0, defeated J. F. Johnson (Y.), 1 hand, 15/12, 15/11; Y. Stevens (Y.), 5 and 1 hand, defeated G. W. Abbott (S.H.), 5 and 1 hand, 15/11, 11/15, 17/15; C. M. Bull (Cas.), —8, defeated G. Jenkins (M.), 5 and 1 hand, 8/15, 18/16, 15/8; K. G. Stern (P.), 5 and 1 hand, defeated R. G. Coburn (G.F.C.), 0, 15/11, 15/8; P. M. Blodgett (Y.), 5 and 1 hand, defeated E. W. Putnam (Col.), —8, 15/8, 15/2; L. I. Grinnell (H.), 1 hand, defeated A. Jenkins (M.), 5 and 2 hands, 15/9, 17/16; R. B. Miller (Col.), 5 and 2 hands, defeated R. Abbott (B.U.C.), 0, 15/13, 11/15, 15/12; H. D. Bulkley (Col.), —4, defeated W. J. Knapp (Sq.), 0, 15/5; 19/16; L. Platt (Y.), 1 hand, defeated S. H. Johnson (Y.), 0, 15/7, 15/12; F. A. Seller (M.), 1 hand, defeated G. L. Catlin (B.U.C.), 0, 18/13, 17/15; R. A. Gibney (B.U.C.), 0, defeated F. N. Richt (Cres.), 5 and 1 hand, 6/15, 18/16, 15/11; A. M. Wolff (Col.), 1 hand, defeated D. R. Noyes (Sq.), —4, 15/8, 15/9; F. S. Keeler (Col.), —4, defeated W. S. Dickinson (Y.), 5 and 2 hands, 15/6, 15/5; B. Poole (E.F.C.), 1 hand, defeated D. Farnsworth (M.), 15/10, 15/3; R. E. Fink (E.F.C.), 1 hand, defeated H. P. Smith (Y.), 1 hand, 17/14, 15/10; A. J. Cordier (Y.), —4, defeated S. Stoddard (B.U.C.), 0, 13/16, 15/5, 15/10; G. N. Richard (H.), 1 hand, defeated R. E. T. Riggs (Cas.), —4, by default; R. S. Crocker (G.F.C.), 1 hand, defeated J. T. Terry (Y.), 1 hand, 15/9, 15/9; W. H. VanderPoel (Sq.) 0, defeated J. C. Auchincloss (Y.), by default; J. C. Tomlinson (Y.), 5 and 1 hand, defeated P. M.

Morrison (H.), 0, 15/10, 10/15, 17/15; J. A. Stillman (Y.), 1 hand, defeated R. Goepel (Cas.), —4, 15/7, 15/9; E. R. Hudson (Y.), 1 hand, defeated I. H. Cornell (Col.), 1 hand, 15/9, 10/15, 15/9; J. B. Cornell (Y.), 5 and 1 hand, defeated G. M. Bodman (Y.), 1 hand, 9/15, 15/9, 15/13.

Second round—J. P. Carter defeated E. G. Marsh, by default; A. W. Riley defeated C. F. Brown, 8/15, 18/15, 17/16; J. G. Waldron defeated J. V. Onativia, 15/0, 15/13; W. T. Mills defeated Y. Stevens, 15/12, 15/7; C. M. Bull defeated K. G. Stern, 9/15, 18/16, 15/11; P. M. Blodgett defeated L. I. Grinnell, 13/15, 15/13, 15/4; H. D. Bulkley defeated R. B. Miller, by default; L. Platt defeated C. B. Stewart (Y.), 13/18, 15/11, 15/7; J. W. Appel (H.), 0, defeated W. G. E. Pope (Cas.), 0, 12/15, 15/11, 15/9; F. A. Seller defeated R. A. Gibney, 15/2, 12/15, 15/8; F. S. Keeler defeated A. M. Wolff, 15/9, 6/15, 15/8; B. Poole defeated R. E. Fink, 15/13, 5/15, 15/5; A. J. Cordier defeated G. N. Richard, 13/15, 15/8, 15/11; R. S. Crocker defeated W. H. VanderPoel, 15/8, 18/15; J. C. Tomlinson defeated J. A. Stillman, 15/8, 18/15; J. B. Cornell defeated E. R. Hudson, 15/3, 7/15, 15/11.

Third round—A. W. Riley defeated J. P. Carter, 9/15, 15/12, 15/8; J. G. Waldron defeated W. T. Mills, 15/9, 8/15, 17/16; C. M. Bull defeated P. M. Blodgett, 9/15, 15/10, 15/11; L. Platt defeated H. D. Bulkley, 6/15, 15/4, 15/9; F. A. Seller defeated J. W. Appel, 15/2, 15/6; B. Poole defeated F. S. Keeler, 15/0, 15/8; A. J. Cordier defeated R. S. Crocker, 15/11, 15/5; J. C. Tomlinson defeated J. B. Cornell, 13/16, 15/10, 15/8.

Fourth round—J. G. Waldron defeated A. W. Riley, 15/6, 15/8; C. M. Bull defeated L. Platt, 15/8, 15/6; F. A. Seller defeated B. Poole, 15/9, 4/15, 15/11; A. J. Cordier defeated J. C. Tomlinson, 15/11, 15/13.

Semi-final round—C. M. Bull defeated J. G. Waldron, 15/8, 17/14; A. J. Cordier defeated F. A. Seller, 18/16, 17/14.

Final round—A. J. Cordier defeated C. M. Bull, 13/15, 15/12, 11/15, 15/4, 15/12.

The Fall Tournament, 1915

The Annual Fall Scratch Tournament, the season's opener, was held at the Columbia University Club, starting Saturday, November 6. Most of the ranking players were entered.

The J. O. Low method of scoring was tried for the first time in competition.

A. W. Riley of the Princeton Club scored the first notable victory by his defeat of E. duP. Irving, Harvard, last season's winner, in four close games.

In the same round, Low and Bull, club mates, were having the severest kind of civil warfare in a five-game match marked by keen rallies and hard hitting. The former justified his support of the new scoring method by winning the fifth game at 23/22. He lost to Winston of Harvard, the national champion, in the semi-final, going to four games.

In the upper half Cordier of the Casino disposed of Riley quite handily, defeating Davis of the Harvard Club in the semi-finals after five close games. He was expected to give the champion a hard match in the finals with his justly famed and severe three wall fadeaway stroke, but Winston, playing his usual accurate, forcing game, kept his opponent on the defensive, winning easily by 21/16, 21/14, 21/16.

ANNUAL FALL INVITATION TOURNAMENT.

Held at the Columbia University Club, New York City,
November 6, 1915.

SUMMARY.

First round—A. C. Scott (Col.) defeated S. H. Johnson (Y.), 21/23, 21/15, 21/18, 21/15; E. Du Pont Irving defeated G. W. Mead (Sq.), by default; H. D. Bulkley (Col.) defeated P. Dodge

(Y.), by default; F. S. Keeler (Col.) defeated D. Mackay (Y.), by default; C. M. Bull (Cas.) defeated D. Scott (H.), by default; L. Platt (Y.) defeated H. H. Boyesen (Col.) by default; R. E. Wigham (Col.) defeated Stevens (Y.), 21/17, 21/15, 21/19.

Second round—E. Du Pont Irving defeated A. C. Scott, 21/11, 20/23, 21/18, 21/16; A. W. Riley (P.) defeated B. Poole (E.F.C.), 21/19, 15/21, 23/21, 21/13; A. J. Cordier (Cas.) defeated F. Kidde (M.), by default; A. Wolff (Col.) defeated M. L. Feary (Y.), by default; F. H. Davis (H.) defeated W. J. Knapp (Sq.), 21/15, 21/15, 21/12; R. E. T. Riggs (Cas.) defeated R. E. Fink (E.F.C.), 21/14, 21/14, 18/21, 21/18; M. L. Cornell (Col.), defeated R. C. M. Pierce (Y.), 21/15, 21/12, 21/15; D. R. Noyes (Sq.) defeated W. H. Y. Hackett (H.), 21/16, 21/17, 19/21, 21/19; J. W. Taussig (E.F.C.) defeated J. H. Williams (Cas.), by default; E. W. Putnam (Col.), defeated J. Walker (Y.), by default; E. S. Winston (H.) defeated E. V. Schley (Sq.), by default; R. Goepel (Cas.) defeated D. McClave (Col.), 21/15, 21/19, 21/18; C. Martin (Y.) defeated H. VanderPoel (Sq.), by default; J. O. Low (Cas.) defeated H. D. Bulkley (Col.), by default; C. M. Bull defeated F. S. Keeler, 24/21, 17/21, 21/18, 21/18; R. E. Wigham defeated L. Platt, 21/18, 21/11, 21/16.

Third round—A. W. Riley defeated E. Du Pont Irving, 21/15, 19/21, 23/21, 23/21; A. J. Cordier defeated A. Wolff, 21/10, 21/8, 23/22; F. H. Davis defeated R. E. T. Riggs, 23/21, 21/15, 23/21; D. R. Noyes defeated M. L. Cornell, 21/15, 20/23, 21/13, 21/23, 23/20; E. W. Putnam defeated J. W. Taussig, 21/10, 21/12, 21/9; E. S. Winston defeated R. Goepel, 21/15, 21/9, 21/14; J. O. Low defeated C. Martin, 21/15, 21/11, 21/12; C. M. Bull defeated R. E. Wigham, 21/19, 21/16, 22/23, 18/21, 21/17.

Fourth round—A. J. Cordier defeated A. W. Riley, 21/14, 21/18, 21/16; F. H. Davis defeated D. R. Noyes, 21/19, 22/23, 12/21, 23/20, 21/15; E. S. Winston defeated E. W. Putnam, 18/21, 21/11, 21/17, 21/16; J. O. Low defeated C. M. Bull, 21/17, 21/19, 19/21, 9/21, 23/22.

Semi-final round—A. J. Cordier defeated F. H. Davis, 21/23, 18/21, 21/10, 21/12, 21/14; E. S. Winston defeated J. O. Low, 21/17, 21/16, 18/21, 21/15.

Final round—E. S. Winston defeated A. J. Cordier, 21/11, 21/14, 21/11.

The Class B Championship

The first annual Class B Championship was held on the Heights Casino Courts, Brooklyn, January 15 to 20, 1916.

The entries were limited to men never ranked by the National Association, and resulted in the entry of practically all of the Metropolitan B league players. J. Munroe and T. A. E. Harris of the Harvard Club, with S. Johnson of Yale, were favored to win. Harris came through the upper half, after defeating L. Platt of the Yale Club at three close games in the fourth round and R. Catlin of the Casino in the semi-final, 15/11, 15/7. Johnson met Munroe in the lower half semi-final and won, 15/9, 15/10, so reversing a defeat sustained at their last meeting in a league team match. The score was 15/9, 15/10.

The final produced some very clever Squash which would have done credit to many of the ranking players. Harris won the first two games, 15/5, 15/11, but Johnson hit a faster pace and, after winning the third and fourth, 10/15, 8/15, looked like the probable winner. The last game saw Johnson leading up to 14, but Harris managed to set it and, after reaching 16-all, took the deciding point and became the first Class B champion on record.

NATIONAL SQUASH TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

CLASS B CHAMPIONSHIP.

Held at the Heights Casino, Brooklyn, January 15, 1916.

SUMMARY.

First round—F. A. Page (Cas.) defeated Ford Johnson (Y.), by default; R. L. Strebeigh (Col.) defeated G. E. Cruse (C.A.C.), 15/8, 15/11; A. M. Wolff (Col.) defeated H. Mixsell (P.), 15/10, 10/15, 15/11; T. A. E. Harris (H.) defeated G. Graham (P.), 15/8, 16/15; L. Platt (Y.) defeated H. Kellock (Col.), 15/2, 15/6; G. W. Rushmore (H.) defeated Thos. H. Beardsley (Cas.), 12/15, 15/10, 18/17; E. R. Hudson (Y.) defeated W. B. Chamberlin (P.), by default; H. Tobey (P.) defeated J. C. Tomlinson (Y.),

15/12, 8/15, 15/1; J. T. Terry, Jr. (Y.) defeated H. McVaugh (Cas.), 18/15, 15/5; John Elliott (H.) defeated John S. Spraker (Y.), by default.

Second round—F. A. Page defeated R. L. Strebeigh, 15/10, 10/15, 15/3; T. A. E. Harris defeated A. M. Wolff, 15/9, 9/15, 15/7; L. Platt defeated M. Prentiss (Y.), 15/8, 15/16, 15/12; C. F. Clarkson (H.) defeated L. T. Grinnell (H.), by default; James Doig (C.A.C.) defeated I. H. Cornell (Col.), 18/16, 15/9; A. C. Scott (Col.) defeated D. B. Green (Y.), 15/9, 15/11; N. Toerge (Cas.) defeated D. McClave (Col.), 15/6, 15/7; R. Catlin (Cas.) defeated W. B. Scarborough (C.A.C.), by default; A. M. Hyde (H.) defeated J. P. Carter (Col.), 12/15, 15/5, 15/9; J. W. Taussig (E.F.C.) defeated Yale Stevens (Y.), by default; John H. Monroe (H.) defeated A. E. Thurber (Col.), by default; R. Abbott (B.A.C.) defeated K. Stern (P.), 11/15, 18/16, 18/16; S. H. Johnson (Y.) defeated H. Carhart (Cas.), 15/5, 15/2; S. Martin (Cas.) defeated Rushmore (H.), 15/11, 14/17, 15/8; H. Tobey defeated E. R. Hudson, by default; J. T. Terry defeated John Elliott, 15/8, 15/5.

Third round—T. A. E. Harris defeated F. A. Page, 15/8, 15/6; L. Platt defeated C. F. Clarkson, by default; A. C. Scott defeated James Doig, 8/15, 15/5, 15/7; R. Catlin defeated N. Toerge, 4/15, 15/5, 18/15; J. W. Taussig defeated A. M. Hyde, 15/6, 6/15, 15/1; John H. Monroe defeated R. Abbott, 15/8, 15/13; S. H. Johnson defeated S. Martin, 13/18, 15/9, 15/7; J. T. Terry defeated H. Tobey, 8/15, 15/13, 15/12.

Fourth round—T. A. E. Harris defeated L. Platt, 15/9, 17/18, 15/9; R. Catlin defeated A. C. Scott, 15/9, 15/7; John H. Monroe defeated J. W. Taussig, 15/2, 15/8; S. H. Johnson defeated J. T. Terry, 16/15, 15/7.

Semi-final round—T. A. E. Harris defeated R. Catlin, 15/11, 15/7; S. H. Johnson defeated John H. Monroe, 16/15, 15/7.

Final round—T. A. E. Harris defeated S. H. Johnson, 15/5, 15/11, 10/15, 8/15, 17/16.

The 1915-1916 Season in New Jersey

BY MURRAY OLYPHANT.

The Annual Squash Tennis Tournament for the championship of New Jersey was held on the courts of the Englewood Field Club under the auspices of the National Association, beginning Saturday, February 25, 1916.

The field of twenty-six entries was made up of representatives from Englewood, Montclair, Morristown, Plainfield and Short Hills, and a struggle for the title was assured by the presence of Mr. Onativia, the title holder, and Mr. Kidde, a former champion.

The second round produced a surprise in the defeat of Mr. Onativia by Mr. Fink of Englewood, who was invincible on his home courts. Interesting matches were played throughout the succeeding rounds, but it was clear that Mr. Finke and Mr. Kidde were destined to meet in the finals. Their match, which was played on March 5, resulted in a victory for Mr. Kidde who, after losing the first game at 14/17, won three straight by scores of 15/3, 15/4, 15/3.

The tournament was a fitting climax to a very successful season, of which a most interesting feature was the series of Class B matches between Montclair, Morristown, Plainfield and Englewood. This series was won by Plainfield after a hard struggle.

NEW JERSEY SQUASH CHAMPIONSHIP.

KEY.

- E.F.C. Englewood Field Club, New Jersey.
- M. Montclair Athletic Club, New Jersey.
- P. Plainfield Club, New Jersey.
- Mor. Morristown Club, New Jersey.
- S.H. Short Hills Club, New Jersey.



FRANK KIDDE,
Champion of New Jersey and the Montclair A. C.



1, Frank A. Seller; 2, W. B. Spencer; 3, C. M. Hunt; 4, Frank Kidde, Capt.; 5, Geoffrey Graham; 6, Park Parker; 7, W. T. Mills, Jr.; 8, Hendrick, Marker.

MONTCLAIR A. C. SQUASH TENNIS TEAM,

Held at Englewood Field Club, Englewood, N. J., March, 1916.

First round—Burnell Poole (E.F.C.) defeated J. W. Taussig (E.F.C.), 15/12, 15/13; Frank Kidde (M.) defeated Minard Hamilton (E.F.C.), 15/7, 15/5; T. M. Day, Jr. (P.), defeated Josiah Macy (Mor.) 3/15, 15/5, 15/3; Henry De La Chappelle (E.F.C.) defeated W. S. Tyler (P.), by default; G. E. Jones (Mor.) defeated D. T. Humphrey (E.F.C.), 15/7, 8/15, 15/12; B. Duychinck (P.) defeated Paul Salembier (E.F.C.), 15/6, 15/1; H. L. Little (E.F.C.) defeated Murray Olyphant (E.F.C.), 15/2, 15/11; J. V. Onativia (S.H.) defeated J. G. Waldron (M.), 15/3, 15/8; R. Earl Fink (E.F.C.) defeated H. W. Hack (S.H.), 15/0, 15/2; R. N. Carter (P.) defeated Franklin Escher (E.F.C.), 15/6, 15/4.

Second round—A. L. Marvin (E.F.C.) defeated H. L. De Forest (P.), 15/11, 9/15, 15/6; Burnell Poole defeated Francis Earl (M.), 15/5, 15/4; Frank Kidde defeated T. M. Day, 15/5, 15/4; G. E. Jones defeated Henry De La Chappelle, 19/15, 15/10; B. Duychinck defeated H. L. Little, 15/7, 15/3; R. Earl Fink defeated J. V. Onativia, 15/10, 5/15, 15/9; R. N. Carter defeated H. D. Chater (E.F.C.), by default; William Scarborough (E.F.C.) defeated G. R. Jenkins (M.), by default.

Third round—Burnell Poole defeated A. L. Martin, 16/18, 15/5, 15/7; Frank Kidde defeated G. E. Jones, 15/8, 15/4; R. Earl Fink defeated B. Duychinck, by default; R. N. Carter defeated William Scarborough, 15/10, 11/15, 15/8.

Semi-final round—Frank Kidde defeated Burnell Poole, 18/16, 15/4; R. Earl Fink defeated R. N. Carter, 15/5, 15/7.

Final round—Frank Kidde defeated R. Earl Fink, 17/18, 15/3, 15/4, 15/3.

The Kinsella-Feron Professional Match

For the Championship of the World.

By R. E. T. RIGGS.

The match for the professional championship of the world between Walter Kinsella, professional of the Squash Club, the title holder, and Stephen J. Feron, professional of the Harvard Club, challenger and former title holder, was played on the Squash and Harvard Club courts, successively, on February 25, 1916, and February 27, 1916.

The men agreed to play the best two out of three matches for a side bet of \$1,000. A large and enthusiastic gallery of followers of the game was present.

Kinsella won both matches played in straight games and showed a remarkable improvement in finesse and knowledge of the game over his form the previous year, when he had wrested the title from Feron. Combined with the most terrific speed ever displayed on the courts, Kinsella showed skill and headwork far superior to his performance in the previous year. He used with great effect a straight ball kill with the speed of a rifle shot to the front wall, in the up-and-down game, of which he is the leading exponent. His marvelously strong wrist, sure eye and speed in footwork carried him through to a well deserved championship.

Feron did not display the aggressiveness that had characterized his game the year before, but at times his wonderful gets and beautiful strokes brought the gallery to their feet with rounds of applause.

Both men by their sportsmanlike play and bearing in victory and defeat, respectively, made many friends. The match was clean and fast, only twenty-seven minutes being consumed in the first match, and appeals to the referees for rulings were very few.



WALTER A. KINSELLA,
Open Champion of the World.



Following around the right back wall corner. Note position of the body and racquet.

STEPHEN J. FERON,
Instructor Squash Tennis, Harvard Club, New York.

FIRST MATCH.

Held at Squash Club, New York, February 25, 1916.

First Game.

Kinsella	0	1	0	1	0	2	5	2	1	0	3—15
Feron	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6—7

Aces by opponent's misses—Kinsella 4, Feron 3. Aces by placement—Kinsella 9, Feron 4. Aces by service—Kinsella 2, Feron 0.

Second Game.

Kinsella	3	5	0	3	2	0	2—15
Feron	1	0	4	1	0	0	x—6

Aces by opponent's misses—Kinsella 4, Feron 3. Aces by placement—Kinsella 11, Feron 1. Aces by service—Kinsella 1, Feron 0.

Third Game.

Kinsella	2	1	0	1	1	2	2	1	5—15
Feron	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	x—7

Aces by opponent's misses—Kinsella 8, Feron 4. Aces by placement—Kinsella 6, Feron 2. Aces by service—Kinsella 1, Feron 1.

Referees—A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, and R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino. Marker—A. W. Riley, Princeton Club. Linesman—J. Taylor, Princeton Club.

SECOND MATCH.

Held at Harvard Club, New York, February, 27, 1916.

First Game.

Kinsella	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8—15
Feron	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	x—9

Aces by opponent's misses—Kinsella 9, Feron 7. Aces by placement—Kinsella 6, Feron 2. Aces by service—Kinsella 0, Feron 0.

Second Game.

Kinsella	1	0	2	1	4	2	2	1	0	2—15
Feron	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	x— 3

Aces by opponent's misses—Kinsella 8, Feron 0. Aces by placement—Kinsella 6, Feron 3. Aces by service—Kinsella 1, Feron 0.

Third Game.

Kinsella	2	1	2	6	0	1	1	2—15
Feron	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	x— 4

Aces by opponent's misses—Kinsella 4, Feron 4. Aces by placement—Kinsella 10, Feron 0. Aces by service—Kinsella 1, Feron 0.

Referees—A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, and R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino. Marker—A. W. Riley, Princeton Club. Linesman—J. Taylor, Princeton Club.

Championship Winners

WINNERS OF THE NATIONAL SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

For the J. H. Smith Cup at Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club.

1900—Tuxedo T. & R. Club.....	E. H. Miles, Champion
1901—Tuxedo T. & R. Club.....	William Post, Champion
1902—Tuxedo T. & R. Club.....	George I. Scott, Champion
1903—Tuxedo T. & R. Club.....	George I. Scott, Champion
1904—New York T. & R. Club....	W. P. Blagden, Champion
1905—New York T. & R. Club....	R. Fincke, Champion
1906—New York T. & R. Club....	R. Fincke, Champion
1907—New York T. & R. Club....	R. Fincke, Champion
1911—At the Harvard Club,	
New York	Alfred Stillman, Champion
	John W. Prentiss, Runner-up
1912—At the Heights Casino.....	Alfred Stillman, Champion
	George Whitney, Runner-up
1913—At the Princeton Club.....	George Whitney, Champion
	Alfred Stillman, Runner-up
1914—At the Heights Casino.....	Alfred Stillman, Champion
	George Whitney, Runner-up
1915—At the Squash Club.....	Eric S. Winston, Champion
	Louis Du P. Irving, Runner-up
1916—At the Harvard Club.....	Eric S. Winston, Champion
	Anderson Dana, Runner-up

RESULTS OF THE ANNUAL FALL SCRATCH TOURNAMENT.

1914—At the Heights Casino.....	E. Du P. Irving, Winner
	C. M. Bull, Runner-up
1915—At the Columbia Univ. Club.	E. S. Winston, Winner
	A. J. Cordier, Runner-up

WINNERS OF THE NATIONAL HANDICAP.

1911—At the Harvard Club.....	George Whitney, Winner J. W. Prentiss, Runner-up
1912—At the Heights Casino.....	J. O. Low, Winner S. Stoddard, runner-up
1913—At the Harvard Club.....	A. J. Cordier, Winner E. Du P. Irving, Runner-up
1914—At the Columbia Univ. Club.	P. Parker, Winner W. T. Mills, Runner-up
1915—At the Yale Club.....	A. J. Cordier, Winner C. M. Bull, Runner-up

WINNERS OF THE CLASS B CHAMPIONSHIP.

1916—At the Heights Casino.....	T. A. E. Harris, Winner S. H. Johnson, Runner-up
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METROPOLITAN CLASS A LEAGUE.

		Won.	Lost.	
Season 1911	Harvard Club.....	36	2	Champions
	Columbia University Club	15	23	
	Heights Casino	14	24	
	Princeton Club	7	23	
Season 1912	Harvard Club	34	4	Champions
	Casino.....	Second		
	Columbia University Club	Third		
	Princeton Club.....	Fourth		
Season 1912-13	Heights Casino	5	1	Champions
	Harvard Club	4	2	
	Columbia University Club	3	3	
	Princeton Club	0	6	
Season 1913-14	Harvard Club			Champions
Season 1914-15	Harvard Club	4	0	Champions
	Heights Casino	2	2	
	Columbia University Club	0	4	
Season 1915-16	Harvard Club	4	2	Champions
	Heights Casino	4	2	
	Princeton—Squash Clubs.	3	3	
	Columbia University Club	1	5	

Harvard won the play-off, 4—3 matches.

METROPOLITAN CLASS B LEAGUE.

		Won.	Lost.	
Season 1914-15	Harvard Club	6	0	Champions
	Squash Club	3	3	
	Heights Casino	2	4	
	Columbia University Club	1	5	
Season 1915-16	Harvard Club	6	2	Champions
	Yale Club	5	3	
	Heights Casino	4	4	
	Columbia University Club	3	5	
	Princeton Club	2	6	

NEW JERSEY SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

- 1912—From results of team matches.. Frank Kidde, Champion
1913—From results of team matches.. Frank Kidde, Champion
1914—At the Montclair Athletic Club. J. V. Onativia, Jr., Champion
Frank Kidde, Runner-up
1915—At the Short Hills Club..... J. V. Onativia, Jr., Champion
H. W. Hack, Runner-up
1916—At the Englewood Field Club.. Frank Kidde, Champion
R. Earl Fink, Runner-up

NEW JERSEY LEAGUE.

TEAM MATCHES.

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|-----------|
| 1912—Montclair Athletic Club..... | | | Champions |
| Clubs competing—Montclair A.C., Crescent A.C., Baltusrol G.C., Short Hills Casino, Englewood F.C., Essex County C.C. | | | |
| 1913—Montclair Athletic Club..... | | | Champions |
| Clubs competing—Same as in previous year. | | | |
| 1914—Montclair Athletic Club..... | | | Champions |
| Clubs competing—Englewood, Short Hills, Montclair A.C. | | | |
| 1915—Montclair Athletic Club..... | 3 | 0 | Champions |
| Short Hills Casino..... | 1 | 2 | |
| Englewood Field Club..... | 1 | 3 | |
| 1916—Class A Teams | | | |
| Englewood F.C. and Montclair A.C. tied in dual meets. | | | |

CLASS B TEAMS.

- Plainfield Club** **Champions**
 Clubs competing—Plainfield, Englewood F.C.,
 Montclair A.C. and Morristown.

The Member Clubs in 1916

	Courts in Use	Players (about)	Club Champion	Squash Marker	Squash Chairman	Team Match Events
Harvard Club	5	200	E. S. Winston	S. J. Feron	A. Stillman	A. & B. Met. League
Princeton Club	2	100	A. W. Riley	F. J. Leonard	A. W. Riley	Bridgeport; A. & B. Met. League
Columbia University Club	3	150	F. S. Keeler	F. di Salvo	F. S. Keeler	Englewood F.C. Apawamis, A. & B. Met. L'ge.
Heights Casino	4	50	J. O. Low	H. McNeal	T. H. Beardsley	Bridgeport; Hartford G.C. A. & B. Met. L.
Bridgeport University Club	2	40	S. Stoddard	T.H. Montgomery 1915	S. Stoddard	Hartford G.C.; New Haven; Met. Club
New Haven L. T. A.	4	50	B. Winslow	T.H. Montgomery	E. L. Durfee	Hartford G.C.; Bridge, U.C.; Yale Univ.
Pelham Country Club	1	30	E. W. Putnam	None	R. C. Black	
Hartford Golf Club	2	50	John B. Hart	None	F. B. Cooley	Bridge, U. C.; Yale; New Haven L.T.A.
Racquet Club of Phila.	7*	300	O. B. Jennings 1915	J. Friel	W. H. Tevis Huhn	Phila. Clubs; Intercity Matches

*Squash Racquets.

THE MEMBER CLUBS IN 1916—Continued.

	Courts in Use	Players (about)	Club Champion	Squash Marker	Squash Chairman	Team Match Events
Crescent A. O.	3	100	O. M. Bull	J. T. Reid	J. V. Cavanagh	None in 1915; formly in Met. & Jersey L'g's.
Tuxedo Club	2	20		Robert Moore and three assistants	S. G. Mortimer	
Montclair A. C.	4	200	F. Kidde	H. Harris	W. B. Spencer	All Jersey Clubs Crescent A. C.; H. Cas. & Met.
Eglewood F. C.	2	50	E. Fink	H. Geitel	M. Oliphant	All Jersey Clubs Yale; Casino; Cres. & Colum.
The Squash Club	2	60	C. M. Bull	W. Kinsella	W. J. Knapp	A. & B. Met. L'g. Metro'p'n Club Yale Unlvrsity
Field Club of Greenwich	2	25	R. G. Coburn	None	O. Cleveland, Jr.	Apawamis; Pelham
The Short Hills Club	2	30	J. V. Onativia, Jr.	D. Buckley	J. V. Onativia, Jr.	All New Jersey Teams
Yale Club	5	150	A. J. Cordier	J. Macklin	G. E. Parks	A. & B. Met. L'g'e Yale Univ.; Crescent A. C.

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R. E. T. RIGGS, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS CASINO

NEW YORK., April 6, 1916.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

124 Nassau Street

Gentlemen:

Per instructions from Mr. A. W. Riley,
President of the Association, I beg to advise
that the Spalding Ball will be continued during
the next season, as in the past, the officially
adopted ball for use by this Association.

Yours very truly,

Milton L. Cornell

Secretary.

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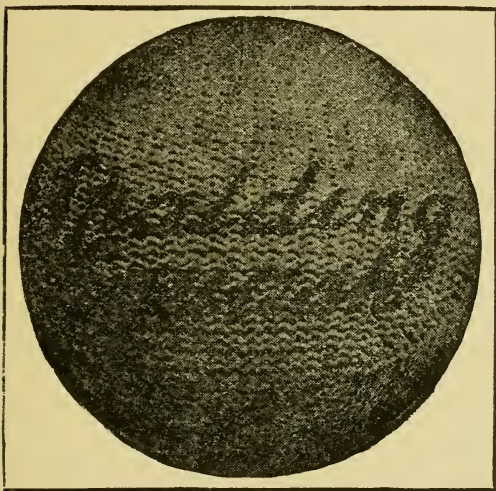


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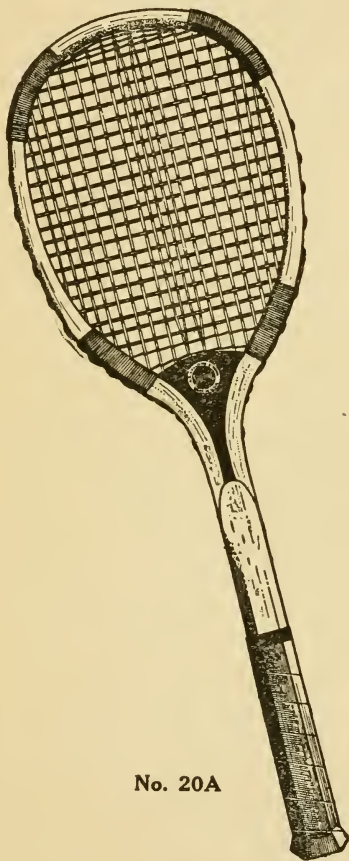
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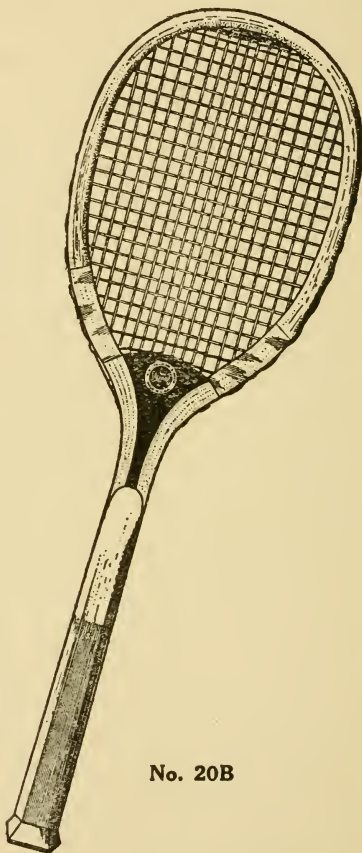


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Strung with good quality gut, patent non-slipping handle. Frame bound at shoulders with vellum.

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STANDARD QUALITY

An article that is universally given the appellation "Standard" is thereby conceded to be the Criterion, to which are compared all other things of a similar nature. For instance, the Gold Dollar of the United States is the Standard unit of currency, because it must legally contain a specific proportion of pure gold, and the fact of its being Genuine is guaranteed by the Government Stamp thereon. As a protection to the users of this currency against counterfeiting and other tricks, considerable money is expended in maintaining a Secret Service Bureau of Experts. Under the law, citizen manufacturers must depend to a great extent upon Trade-Marks and similar devices to protect themselves against counterfeit products—without the aid of "Government Detectives" or "Public Opinion" to assist them.

Consequently the "Consumer's Protection" against misrepresentation and "inferior quality" rests entirely upon the integrity and responsibility of the "Manufacturer."

A. C. Spalding & Bros. have, by their rigorous attention to "Quality," for forty years, caused their Trade-Mark to become known throughout the world as a Guarantee of Quality as dependable in their field as the U. S. Currency is in its field.

The necessity of upholding the guarantee of the Spalding Trade-Mark and maintaining the Standard Quality of their Athletic Goods, is, therefore, as obvious as is the necessity of the Government in maintaining a Standard Currency.

Thus each consumer is not only insuring himself but also protecting other consumers when he assists a Reliable Manufacturer in upholding his Trade-Mark and all that it stands for. Therefore, we urge all users of our Athletic Goods to assist us in maintaining the Spalding Standard of Excellence, by insisting that our Trade-Mark be plainly stamped on all athletic goods which they buy, because without this precaution our best efforts towards maintaining Standard Quality and preventing fraudulent substitution will be ineffectual.

Manufacturers of Standard Articles invariably suffer the reputation of being high-priced, and this sentiment is fostered and emphasized by makers of "inferior goods," with whom low prices are the main consideration.

A manufacturer of recognized Standard Goods, with a reputation to uphold and a guarantee to protect, must necessarily have higher prices than a manufacturer of cheap goods, whose idea of and basis of a claim for Standard Quality depends principally upon the eloquence of the salesman.

We know from experience that there is no quicksand more unstable than poverty in quality—and we avoid this quicksand by Standard Quality.

A. C. Spalding & Bros.

STANDARD POLICY

A Standard Quality must be inseparably linked to a Standard Policy.

Without a definite and Standard Mercantile Policy, it is impossible for a Manufacturer to long maintain a Standard Quality. To market his goods through the jobber, a manufacturer must provide a profit for the jobber as well as for the retail dealer. To meet these conditions of Dual Profits, the manufacturer is obliged to set a proportionately high list price on his goods to the consumer.

To enable the glib salesman, when booking his orders, to figure out attractive profits to both the jobber and retailer, these high list prices are absolutely essential; but their real purpose will have been served when the manufacturer has secured his order from the jobber, and the jobber has secured his order from the retailer.

However, these deceptive high list prices are not fair to the consumer, who does not, and, in reality, is not ever expected to pay these fancy list prices.

When the season opens for the sale of such goods, with their misleading but alluring high list prices, the retailer begins to realize his responsibilities, and grapples with the situation as best he can, by offering "special discounts," which vary with local trade conditions.

Under this system of merchandising, the profits to both the manufacturer and the jobber are assured; but as there is no stability maintained in the prices to the consumer, the keen competition amongst the local dealers invariably leads to a demoralized cutting of prices by which the profits of the retailer are practically eliminated.

This demoralization always reacts on the manufacturer. The jobber insists on lower, and still lower, prices. The manufacturer, in his turn, meets this demand for the lowering of prices by the only way open to him, viz.: the cheapening and degrading of the quality of his product.

The foregoing conditions became so intolerable that, 17 years ago, in 1899, A. C. Spalding & Bros. determined to rectify this demoralization in the Athletic Goods Trade, and inaugurated what has since become known as "The Spalding Policy."

The "Spalding Policy" eliminates the jobber entirely, so far as Spalding Goods are concerned, and the retail dealer secures the supply of Spalding Athletic Goods direct from the manufacturer by which the retail dealer is assured a fair, legitimate and certain profit on all Spalding Athletic Goods, and the consumer is assured a Standard Quality and is protected from imposition.

The "Spalding Policy" is decidedly for the interest and protection of the users of Athletic Goods, and acts in two ways:

FIRST.—The user is assured of genuine Official Standard Athletic Goods.

SECOND.—As manufacturers, we can proceed with confidence in purchasing at the proper time, the very best raw materials required in the manufacture of our various goods, well ahead of their respective seasons, and this enables us to provide the necessary quantity and absolutely maintain the Spalding Standard of Quality.

All retail dealers handling Spalding Athletic Goods are requested to supply consumers at our regular printed catalogue prices—neither more nor less—the same prices that similar goods are sold for in our New York, Chicago and other stores.

All Spalding dealers, as well as users of Spalding Athletic Goods, are treated exactly alike, and no special rebates or discriminations are allowed to anyone.

This, briefly, is the "Spalding Policy," which has already been in successful operation for the past 17 years, and will be indefinitely continued.

In other words, "The Spalding Policy" is a "square deal" for everybody.

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